

# The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

日七十月七年巳辛

Price, \$24 per Annum.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. 'SAVING' DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROUSE, 18, Rue Montmartre, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Agents, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MEYER A. DE MELO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai, LAM, CHANPONG & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£280,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULSON, SAN FRANCISCO, MANILA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEILIN, Agent, Hongkong.

HONGKONG, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,900,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOLVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. W. M. BENTON, Esq.

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CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.....E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, Shanghai, 11th July, 1881. se18

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of HERBERT DENT & Co.

HERBERT F. DENT.

Canton, September 1, 1881. do1

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCHE & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au2

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Enfield RIFLES.

900 Assorted RIFLES.

Apply to D. MUSSO & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1881. oc5

### FOR SALE.

J. & B. LAURENT FRERES' Best

COGNAC, No. 1 Gold Capsule.

Do. Do. No. 1 Silver Capsule.

ADET EWARD & Co's CLARETS.

CHATEAU BLANC MOUTON in Quarts.

And, LA ROSSE in Pints and Quarts.

Also, FLOWER & Sons' Bottled ALE.

SPARKLING HOEK.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NIERSTEINER.

RUDESHIMER.

LEDFRAUMILCH.

STEINWEIN.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 30, 1881.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$10 per doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per doz. " "

GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS'

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Sole Agents for China,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881. se13

### FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S

Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS

TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in

fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

## To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS; Possession

from 1st October Next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 5, 1881.

### TO LET.

HOUSE of 6 ROOMS, over the Ice

House.

Apply to WM. N. BAIN,

Ice House.

Hongkong, September 5, 1881.

### TO LET.

NO. 2, Old BAILEY STREET,

And, No. 6, PRINCE'S HILL.

Also, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1881.

### GODOWNS-TO-LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANGHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS

are requested to send in a STATEMENT

of Business Contributed during the Half

Year ended 30th June, 1881, on or before

September 30th, on which date the Accounts

will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. COOKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 30, 1881. oc1

### TUITION IN FRENCH LANGUAGE

by Monsieur LOUIS PIRON, Sr.

SINGING CULTURE OF THE VOICE

by Monsieur EUGENE PIRON, Jr.

44, G. B. ROAD.

Hongkong, August 20, 1881.

## Intimations.

### FIFTH DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government

Eight per Cent. Loan

of 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in

conformity with the stipulation con-

tained in the Bonds of this Loan, the fol-

lowing Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par,

at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong

and Shanghai, on the Twelfth day of Sep-

tember, 1881, when the Interest thereon

will cease to be payable, were this day

Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation

in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr HENRY

SMITH, Chief Accountant of the said Cor-

poration, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

325 Bonds Nos.—

7 561 1280 1998 2871

9 565 1304 2037 2908

16 575 1310 2061 2912

19 591 1331 2073 2916

41 601 1350 2075 2931

48 626 1369 2080 2943

52 629 1402 2095 2945

58 643 1405 2129 2950

75 673 1408 2133 2950

78 689 1409 2140 2953

81 690 1415 2156 2971

134 700 1417 2165 2975

136 703 1425 2168 2979

143 708 1429 2178 2981

143 732 1433 2180 2991

151 746 1442 2186 3010

156 751 1446 2187 3023

177 761 1449 2188 3024

195 762 1455 2200 3047

212 773 1454 2213 3053

215 776 1466 2217 3063

225 778 1482 2252 3073

228 786 1485 2259 3082

233 793 1491 2267 3090

240 797 1502 2268 3111

244 801 1506 2271 3124

251 809 1512 2277 3127

255 820 1515 2284 3171

259 823 1528 2301 3188

262 834 1529 2304 3198

265 864 1532 2320 3215

267 878 1568 2348 3216

280 884 1594 2392 3224

308 896 1596 2401 3231

309 919 1629 2402 3237

314 939 1634 2416 3238

324 942 1640 2432 3244

327 957 1642 2440 3249

328 963 1648 2460 3276

330 990 1660 2474 3304

346 1005 1690 2491 3314

352 1032 1696 2492 3330

361 1034 1700 2517 3343

362 1046 1723 2525 3344

392 1058 1737 2537 3351

393 1060 1743 2543 3354

408 1060 1770 2567 3375

414 1070 1805 2609 3377

418 1090 1811 2615 3378

436 1101 1814 2617 3381

443 1107 1826 2624 3384

444 1116 1860 2652 3388

452 1118 1907 2663 3407

462 1130 1913 2679 3415

466 1151 1922 2683 3442

473 1159 1939 2700 3451

483 1160 1937 2706 3465

497 1168 1942 2709 3487

506 1181 1946 2722 3495

510 1182 1961 2740 3504

511 1209 1967 2742 3516

527 1210 1971 2763 3527

545 1230 1978 2817 3541

546 1264 1986 2821 3548

557 1277 1989 2823 3570

For Shanghai Teles, 500 each—Shanghai

Teles 162,500.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

(Agents issuing the Loan),

(Signed) H. SMITH,

Chief Accountant.

Counter-signed,

EDMUND SHARP,

Notary Public,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 12th day of August, 1881.





**MALAY BALLAD.**  
(continued.)  
In the land where the life is cloudless and  
fair,  
Where from winter and could we have  
thing to fear;  
My heart has been sick, my heart it is  
Syn this morn a long, long year.

Where from winter and could we have  
thing to fear,  
Where the flowers are bonnie and the  
woods are green;  
Syn this morn a long, long year,  
Mony a brow, brow I have seen.

Where the flowers are bonnie and the woods  
are green,  
And bonnie grows the tall waving padi;  
Mony a brow, brow I have seen,  
But none for to match my ain laddie.

And bonnie grows the tall waving padi;  
And the birdies sing but increases my  
smart;  
Ah! none is like to my ain laddie,  
For to copy an honest lassie's heart.

Singapore, 30th August, 1881.

**NOTE.**—The original Malay ballad which  
I have attempted above to imitate is the  
beautiful well-known one beginning—  
Kupa Kupa turang melintang,  
Turang di laut di ujung karang;  
Bali dilan melintang,  
Deli dilan melintang.

This ballad has, I may mention, attracted  
the notice and admiration of the French  
poet Victor Hugo, who gives a literal trans-  
lation of it in *Les Orientales*. The reader  
will not fail to observe the peculiarities of  
the Malay poetry, which owes much of its grace  
and simplicity to the early ballad poetry  
of Auld Scotland, where the manners and  
naturally the sentiment and the mode of  
expressing it were simple, primitive and  
direct. But of course the scenery and the  
costume differ widely, and in this particular  
I am afraid my translation is rather a bur-  
lesque than anything else.

The first two lines of each stanza have,  
as a rule, no connection in idea, but are  
dragged in only to rhyme with the last two;  
they are sometimes chosen from some pleas-  
ing object of nature, as often have I have  
sense or meaning at all. I have therefore  
not translated the first two lines, but have  
substituted what may be called settings of  
my own; but the last two lines, which pro-  
perly give the sentiment of the piece, I  
have endeavored to follow faithfully as  
language will allow. Finally, I would point  
out that even among this people poetry and  
sentiment do exist, or, as the Chinese say,  
blood is red all the world over.

Mao S.

**THE YLANG-YLANG OIL.**  
Two fine plants of the *Cananga odorata*,  
from which the celebrated perfume known  
as "Ylang-Ylang" is obtained, were in  
flower in the Botanical Gardens here a  
week or two since. These plants were,  
understand, originally introduced here as a  
present for the Russian Admiral on that  
station, but were never handed over to that  
officer, as he was called away to take part  
in the Russo-Turkish war. They then  
found their way into Mr Ford's hands; and  
they are now in a flourishing condition. It  
was believed by our informant that these  
were the only specimens of this valuable  
plant in the Colony; but on inquiry we  
find that forty or fifty plants are now  
thriving in the garden at Kowloon be-  
longing to Mr J. D. Humphreys. There  
are also, we are informed, in that gen-  
tleman's plantation on Kowloon side, some  
specimens of this kindred plant, the *Michelia*  
*chamapa*, which is described as "a tree  
of the natural family Magnoliaceae, native of  
India, which is an exceedingly great favorite  
on account of the very pleasant odour of its  
yellow flowers and which was highly prized  
already in ancient times by the Hindus."

As it may be of some interest to some  
of our readers, we append a few notes on the  
Cananga or Ylang-Ylang oil, by F. A.  
Flückiger, which appear in "New Re-  
medies" for April last:—  
This oil has acquired some repute in  
consequence of its aroma, which is pro-  
duced by most observers as exceedingly  
pleasant. The tree from the flowers of  
which the oil known as Ylang-Ylang, or  
Alangulian, is derived, is *Cananga odorata*,  
Annonaceae, from which fact it is named in  
many price-lists *Oleum Annonae* or *Oleum*  
*Unonae*. I do not know whether any men-  
tion of the tree can be traced in the old  
Hindu or Chinese literature. It was first  
mentioned in the "Decidua" by Rumphius,  
"Arbor Sagittata," by which name it was  
then called in Lucca. Rumphius gave a de-  
tailed description of the Bonga Cananga,  
this being the Malay name of the tree  
(*Tajama* among the Javanese); but  
Rumphius' illustration is defective. Other  
brief reports were rendered by Lamark  
under Canang odorata, *Unaria odorata*;  
according to Roxburgh, the plant was  
brought, in 1797, from Sumatra to the  
botanical garden of Calcutta. Dunal gave  
a somewhat more detailed description of  
*Unaria odorata*, or, rather, *Unonae odorata*,  
as he himself corrected, in his "Monogra-  
phie de la famille des Annonaceae," which  
chiefly repeats the statements of Rumphius.  
Finally, we owe a very fine illustration  
of the Cananga odorata to the magnificent  
Flora Javay, of Blume. I am  
justified in assuming the illustration to be  
correct, from the numerous specimens of  
Cananga which I have seen at De Can-  
dolle's, in Geneva, as well as in the De-  
lessert herbarium. The unjustified ap-  
plication "Unonae odorata," which has  
erroneously been given by many writers,  
originated with Blanco, who, in describing  
the strong aroma of the flowers which  
caused headache in closed sleeping apart-  
ments, permitted himself to be carried  
away to use the superlative "odontissima."  
Baillon defines Canangium to be a section  
of the genus *Unaria* from which he does  
not wish to have the Ylang-Ylang tree  
separated.

The notice of Maximowicz, "On the  
Origin of the Perfume Ylang-Ylang," con-  
tains merely a confirmation of its derivation  
from Cananga.  
Cananga odorata is a tree growing to the  
height of about sixty feet, having few but  
profusely ramified branches. The bifurcated,  
short-petioled, lanceolate-acuminate leaves  
are to 18 cm. long and about 7 cm. broad;  
their surface is somewhat rough, but the  
lower surface slightly pubescent along the  
veins. The handsome and conspicuous  
flowers are in fascicles, up to 4, upon short  
pedicels. The sepals of the three-lobed  
corolla calyx are finally recurved. The  
corolla lobes are lanceolate, spreading out flat,  
and grow to a length of 7 cm. and a breadth  
of about 12 mm. They are longitudinally  
divided of greenish color, but dark-brown  
when dried. The somewhat campanulate,  
pendulous flowers present a handsome  
aspect, though the floral splendour of other  
nearly related plants is much more pro-  
nounced. The flowers are numerous and  
the somewhat elevated receptacle is slightly  
depressed at the vertex. The green fruit  
(berry) consists of 15 to 20 rather long,  
pedicelled single capsules, including 3 to 8  
seeds arranged in 2 rows. The fruits are  
situated in hemispheric umbels, or arise  
from the nodes of leafy twigs. The flesh  
of the fruit is sweetish and aromatic, and  
the flowers possess an exceeding fragrance  
which is frequently compared with that of  
hyacinth, narcissus, and clove.

According to Hooker and Thomson, *Cananga*  
*odorata* is the only species of this genus;  
the plants formerly confounded with it,  
under the name of *Unonae* or *Unaria*, some  
of which likewise possess fragrant flowers,  
are now assigned to the latter two genera.  
*Cananga diffusa* from Uva by the biseriate  
arrangement of the seeds.  
*Cananga odorata* is distributed over the  
whole of Southern Asia, but principally as a  
cultivated plant. In its wild state, it  
grows to a much greater height, but the  
flowers are according to Blume, almost  
all of the flowers are like the early ballad poetry  
of Auld Scotland, where the manners and  
naturally the sentiment and the mode of  
expressing it were simple, primitive and  
direct. But of course the scenery and the  
costume differ widely, and in this particular  
I am afraid my translation is rather a bur-  
lesque than anything else.

I do not know whether the oil of Cananga  
was already prepared in former times. In  
Europe, it seems to have made its first ap-  
pearance in 1864, and its exceedingly fine  
aroma found ready recognition both at  
London and at Paris. At first, only very  
small quantities were imported from the  
Indian Archipelago, but large instalments  
were soon received from Manila, where  
German pharmacists engaged in the dis-  
tillation of the oil.  
Oscar Reymann and Adolph Roensch of  
Munich, exhibited Ylang-Ylang oil at Paris,  
in 1875; the former had also added the  
flowers of Cananga. The accompanying oil  
of *Michelia Chamapa* equals the former in  
aroma. It is difficult to judge of the extent  
to which the increased demand appears  
but a somewhat increased demand appears  
in price; at present, it may be purchased  
in Germany for about 600 marks (about 150  
dollars) the kilo. As the Cananga tree  
may be easily cultivated in all warm  
countries, and its flowers probably every-  
where have the same pleasant aroma, the  
oil ought to be obtainable at a much lower  
price, although the yield is comparatively  
small—25 grams of oil from 5 kilos of the  
flowers, according to Reymann.

Possibly the tree might flourish in Algeria,  
where a good many plants yielding per-  
fumes are already being cultivated.  
According to Guibourt, the so-called  
Macaes oil, which has been a favorite here  
in Europe at least some ten or twenty  
years ago, is cocoa-nut oil, flavored by  
digestion with the flowers of Cananga odorata,  
or *Michelia Chamapa*, and colored  
yellow by turmeric. Such compounds have  
been in use in India from ancient times.

The name Cananga is met with in Ger-  
many already in earlier times. An *Oleum*  
*destillatum Canangae* is mentioned by the  
Leipzig apothecary, John Heinrich Link,  
in 1806, as "some new exotic." But since  
the fruit obtained from the same tree and  
sent with the Cananga oil is described by  
Link as extremely bitter, it is not prob-  
able that this can refer to Cananga odorata,  
the fruit of which is expressly describ-  
ed as "some new exotic." But since  
the fruit obtained from the same tree and  
sent with the Cananga oil is described by  
Link as extremely bitter, it is not prob-  
able that this can refer to Cananga odorata,  
the fruit of which is expressly describ-  
ed as "some new exotic." But since  
the fruit obtained from the same tree and  
sent with the Cananga oil is described by  
Link as extremely bitter, it is not prob-  
able that this can refer to Cananga odorata,  
the fruit of which is expressly describ-  
ed as "some new exotic."

According to information received from Mr  
Reymann, about 100 kilos are annually con-  
sumed at Paris, Nizza, and Genoa; about 50  
kilos in London, and about the same quantity in  
Germany (Leipzig, Berlin, Frankfurt).

#### PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.  
Sir,—Apropos of the proposed Chamber  
of Commerce for London, I may not be  
uninteresting to the readers of the *Daily*  
*News* to record the fact that so far back as  
the year 1782 there existed a Chamber of  
Commerce in the City, which had its local  
habitation in the building late the King's  
Arms Tavern in Cornhill. The object of the  
Chamber (as set out in a tract published  
by Richardson, of the Royal Exchange, in  
1782) was "for consultation, opinion, and  
advice, information and assistance in all  
commercial, insurance, and maritime affairs,  
and matters of trade in general, and in  
the conduct of mercantile business, and the  
conduct of the Corporation of London in the  
Guildhall, and gives some curious infor-  
mation and advice with reference to the for-  
mation of chambers of commerce. Although  
established on a very different basis to the  
Chambers now in existence in most of the  
great commercial centres, yet the purposes  
of the Chamber (as set out in a tract pub-  
lished by Richardson, of the Royal Exchange,  
in 1782) were "for consultation, opinion, and  
advice, information and assistance in all  
commercial, insurance, and maritime affairs,  
and matters of trade in general, and in  
the conduct of mercantile business, and the  
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commercial, insurance, and maritime affairs,  
and matters of trade in general, and in  
the conduct of mercantile business, and the  
conduct of the Corporation of London in the  
Guildhall, and gives some curious infor-  
mation and advice with reference to the for-  
mation of chambers of commerce."

No mention of any plant or flowers, which  
might be identified with Cananga, can be traced  
in any English works. Allusions to the  
of *Michelia Chamapa* are frequent, but no  
other odorous flowers can be interpreted as  
referring to Cananga. It is probable that the  
latter was chiefly confined, in earlier times, to  
Southern India, and to the Malay Archipelago.  
It may be mentioned in *Palladium* and  
be identified with Cananga. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

"Such institutions have been found in  
every trading country to be of the greatest  
national and private benefit. The benefits  
are immense which flow in France, Spain,  
Holland, Sweden, Denmark, &c., from  
their councils of commerce, their several  
chambers of commerce, chambers, Courts,  
judges, consuls, and merchant courts, all  
of which, though under different names,  
have similar objects." Among the rules  
and advantages of the chamber of 1782 were  
the following:—"1. All persons engaged in  
trade may have an occasional or constant  
recourse to this office. 2. Immediate and  
continued opportunities for verbal consulta-  
tion, advice, and information naturally  
result. They may be obtained at the  
office, either verbally or in writing, on cases  
of commercial law, wages, and other com-  
mercial, insurance, and maritime affairs,  
and trade in general. 3. The assistance  
proposed to be given is such personal and  
actual negotiation, mediation, &c., as  
falls within the scope of the institution.  
Matters of insurance constitute one of the  
principal aims of the institution. Every-  
thing relating to policies, stating and  
adjusting losses, averages, &c., attended  
with all the necessary mercantile, com-  
mercial, and maritime law, and other  
business, has private interest in view,  
and may be attended to with the most  
accuracy and promptness. 4. A sum of  
£5,000 per annum—yet there can be no  
doubt of his genuine desire to aid the course  
of trade, as he goes on to observe that "he  
expects not only to meet with encourage-  
ment but that his action may be of service  
to the mercantile community by the infor-  
mation and completing, with public autho-  
rity, a commercial establishment of great  
consequence, and equal in utility to those  
abroad." Surely no words can better  
express the desire of the Lord Mayor in his  
laudable endeavor to form a Chamber for  
London—I am, &c.,

THOS. C. HALLAMORE  
2, Lorne-villas, Forest-hill.

#### AN AWAKENING NOTICE TO THE

The *Shenpa* finds it difficult to under-  
stand how the belief in spirits and devils  
has become so universal, but thinks it has  
possibly arisen—in the case of devils from  
fear of their power of doing evil, and in  
the case of spirits from a desire to order  
and to obtain happiness. But do not men  
who the devils take advantage of? or, in  
other words, that the man's own weakness  
has weakened his power of resistance,  
thus proving the proverb "fear devils  
and devils appear." When, too, happiness  
and good results, which moderns would  
do well to attend to. Westerns say, how-  
ever, that neither spirits nor devils exist  
at all; but a Chinese can well retort  
there is much that is self-contradictory  
in such a statement. If Heaven is an  
empty space, how can men ever ascend  
into it after death, unless there be another  
Heaven higher up again above, in which  
case if not spirit, something very like them,  
exist? Old women of both sexes, however,  
still disregard the advice of the ancients;  
every mid-winter is still named the  
festival for protection of spirits. These in  
hell are then temporarily released to seek  
food, being bound to return on the 17th of  
7th moon. All this time loud declamations  
are cried by the priests, who recite litanies  
and grave for food and money to assist  
them. This is a great hardship on the  
Buddhist priests, and the stocks of  
paper money are soon exhausted. Cantonese  
then celebrate their Yu-lan Hui; gongs  
and drums are beaten; paper figures of  
spirits admirably cut out are arranged  
in due order, and the night is made  
brilliant with the candles of the  
candlesticks and thousands of strings of  
candles are expended. Alas! how can men be  
so foolish! The poor, the wretched, the  
miserable, and the mean cannot obtain a  
cash from the hermetically closed purses of  
the rich, but to assist devils and spirits,  
to supply them with paper food and cash,  
the same rich will not scruple to expend  
large sums of money. Try to borrow from  
them two or three hundred cash, and they  
will avoid you and turn away, but on  
people that are dead they will expend  
thousands of cash. Righteousness and  
goodness are a solitary instance,  
although it cannot cause any surprise, and  
will probably be proven in other products  
hereafter.

According to information received from Mr  
Reymann, about 100 kilos are annually con-  
sumed at Paris, Nizza, and Genoa; about 50  
kilos in London, and about the same quantity in  
Germany (Leipzig, Berlin, Frankfurt).

#### PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.  
Sir,—Apropos of the proposed Chamber  
of Commerce for London, I may not be  
uninteresting to the readers of the *Daily*  
*News* to record the fact that so far back as  
the year 1782 there existed a Chamber of  
Commerce in the City, which had its local  
habitation in the building late the King's  
Arms Tavern in Cornhill. The object of the  
Chamber (as set out in a tract published  
by Richardson, of the Royal Exchange, in  
1782) was "for consultation, opinion, and  
advice, information and assistance in all  
commercial, insurance, and maritime affairs,  
and matters of trade in general, and in  
the conduct of mercantile business, and the  
conduct of the Corporation of London in the  
Guildhall, and gives some curious infor-  
mation and advice with reference to the for-  
mation of chambers of commerce. Although  
established on a very different basis to the  
Chambers now in existence in most of the  
great commercial centres, yet the purposes  
of the Chamber (as set out in a tract pub-  
lished by Richardson, of the Royal Exchange,  
in 1782) were "for consultation, opinion, and  
advice, information and assistance in all  
commercial, insurance, and maritime affairs,  
and matters of trade in general, and in  
the conduct of mercantile business, and the  
conduct of the Corporation of London in the  
Guildhall, and gives some curious infor-  
mation and advice with reference to the for-  
mation of chambers of commerce."

No mention of any plant or flowers, which  
might be identified with Cananga, can be traced  
in any English works. Allusions to the  
of *Michelia Chamapa* are frequent, but no  
other odorous flowers can be interpreted as  
referring to Cananga. It is probable that the  
latter was chiefly confined, in earlier times, to  
Southern India, and to the Malay Archipelago.  
It may be mentioned in *Palladium* and  
be identified with Cananga. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

#### THE S. NITIGATA MARU, Capt.

WYNN, due here on or about the  
12th Instant, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 17th September, at  
Daylight.  
Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 16th September.  
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.  
All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

#### RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.  
To Kobe, 60 \$15  
To Yokohama & Nagasaki, 75 20  
To Shanghai via Yokohama, 120 40  
To Kobe, 95 30  
A reduction is made on RETURN CARGO  
PASSENGERS for Nagasaki  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.  
For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, PRATA CENTRAL, West  
Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, September 6, 1881. se17

#### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd September,  
1881, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. *ALADY*, Commandant MACK,  
with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for  
the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal ports of Europe.  
Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon of 21st September.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 21st September, 1881. (Parcels are to  
be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)  
Schedules and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, September 9, 1881. se22

#### INSURANCES.

##### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
Risks on First Class Goods at a  
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

##### MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000  
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1881.

##### THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company are  
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE  
RISKS at current Rates, allowing usual  
Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

#### Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners, will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ELVINA DOVALE, Hawaiian ship, Captain  
J. M. Finnell—Captain.

FLORIAN, British barque, Capt. James  
Seerlett—Order.

GERALDINE FAIRY, British ship, Captain  
S. Wilkinson—Captain.

INVERCHURCH, American ship, Captain Jas.  
F. Skewes—Bosom Company, Limited.

LEONIDAS, British ship, Capt. W. Frazer  
—Captain.

MARCELOTT, German barque, Captain  
Jessen—Wielor & Co.

MARY L. BROWN, American ship, Captain  
A. D. Field—Russell & Co.

PAULINA, German barque, Capt. V. B.  
Diedrichsen—Cadenilla & Co.

SPARK OF INDIA, British barque, Capt. H.  
D. Row—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TAKASHIMA, British steamer, Capt. S. G.  
Green—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

THE TWICK, British ship, Captain J. M.  
Whyte—Russell & Co.

TORRENT, British steamer, Capt. W. H.  
Gould—Simmons & Co.

YAROK, Dutch barque, Captain J. W.  
Klus—Edmund Schuller & Co.

#### Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables  
the Rates are given in cents, and are, for  
Letters, per half ounce, for Books and  
Pamphlets, per two ounces, for Newspapers  
over four ounces in weight  
are charged at double, treble, &c., as the  
case may be, but such papers or packets or  
papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two  
Newspapers may be folded together as  
one, not must anything whatever be inserted  
except bona fide Supplements. Printed  
matter may, however, be enclosed, if the  
whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current  
may be paid either as Newspapers or  
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers  
as, though Written by Hand, do not bear  
the character of an actual or personal cor-  
respondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied  
music, &c. The charge on them is the same  
as for books, but whatever the weight of  
the number of parcels is such as to retard  
other correspondence. No responsibility  
is accepted with regard to any parcel,  
unless Registered.

The public are cautioned not to con-  
found these facilities with a Parcel Post to  
Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules  
be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be  
registered or unregistered, can be received  
for Postage if it contains gold or silver money,  
jewels, precious articles, or anything that  
as a general rule, is liable to Customs  
duty.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending  
of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the  
quantity sent be so small as to make the  
sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as  
follows:—  
Books and Papers to British Office,  
5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.  
Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. If with-  
out intrinsic value; to the Continent,  
&c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible  
for the safe delivery of Registered corres-  
pondence, but it is prepared to make good  
the contents of such correspondence, if the  
while passing through the Post, to the  
extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the  
conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed  
in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the  
Postmaster General of Hongkong imme-  
diately the loss was discovered, the  
envelope being invariably forwarded with  
such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied  
that the loss occurred whilst the corre-  
spondence was in the custody of the British  
Postal Administration in China, that it  
was not caused by any fault on the part of  
the sender, by the dishonesty or negligence of any  
person not in the employment of the  
Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere  
damage to fragile articles such as portraits,  
watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c.,  
which reach their destination, although in  
a broken or deteriorated condition.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.  
† There is Registration to British W. India  
Islands, 10 cents.

#### LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Post Office.  
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 10 cents.  
Books, Pamphlets, &c., 2 cents each.  
Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
There is no charge on redirected corre-  
spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.  
Hawaiian Kingdom—  
Letters, 10  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 25  
Books & Pamphlets, 25  
West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia,  
Cuba, Rio de Janeiro, &c.,  
Letters, 30  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 5  
Books & Pamphlets, 5  
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and  
Fiji, via Port of Spain, Letters, 10; Re-  
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and  
Pamphlets, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Re-  
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and  
Pamphlets, 2.  
Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascen-  
sion, via London, Letters, 25; Registration,  
10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Pamphlets, 5.

† There is Registration to British W. India  
Islands, 10 cents.

#### Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with  
the United Kingdom, New South Wales,  
Queensland, South Australia, Victoria,  
Tasmania, the Straits Settlements, Western  
Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with  
the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also  
issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between  
the other Ports in means of Postage  
Stamps, subject to a charge of one per  
cent. for cashing them.

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK - Sanctioned by H. H. Government.  
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S  
PHOSPHODYNE.**

Trade Mark - PHOSPHODYNE.  
DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED A.D. 1862.  
BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.  
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHOROUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Cypripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wine, and free from any Stimulant, and all other Dangerous Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorous Pills, Fillets, Oils, and other Nervous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphorous Treatment of Disease was first made Public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a RELIABLE Liver-Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphoric combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known Tonic and Stimulant Agents of the present age, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Nerves in the Head and Eyes, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulency, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbago, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Age, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fog, or whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural Restorative, its Energizing Effects are not followed by corresponding reaction; but are Permanent; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unconscious. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a valuable form the Phosphorus of Life, and exerts an important influence directly on the Brain, Spinal Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Supreme Energy of the Brain and Muscular System, which renders the Mind Clear, Vigorous, Brilliant, and Eager; and thereby overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition, which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous Restorative for Brain Tollers, Clergymen, Business Men, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Chlorotic Diseases. The Remedial properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World; the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of PHOSPHORUS, which renews the exhausted functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World freely attest its Distinguished Efficacy, in Private Persons, Military, Naval, Scientific, and Professional Men, who are well known, speak of its marvellous power in Nervous Debility, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALARIOUS DISORDERS, and all LAZAROUS AFFECTIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE.—BEWARE of cheap and Adulterated Preparations, and of any Trade Mark, Phosphodyne with Fictitious addresses that may emanate from Australia or America.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at its place of origin, only direct from Dr. LALOR's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are specially requested to NOTE this, and to pass their Patrons through the London House, or English House of known responsibility, to ensure their supply with the Special Medicine prepared only by Dr. Robert D. LALOR, 59, Grafton Street, London, England. BOTTLES of 6d. and 11s. by all Export Wholesalers and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, Registered under Order of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State." If NOT, it is a FAKERY, and has been imposed on by a worthless impostor.

The Phosphorous Treatment of Disease, with "Care, cost free, from  
**DR. R. D. LALOR**  
59, Grafton Street, LONDON, N.W.

## Intimations.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,**  
COUGHS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS,  
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.  
Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium for any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unvarying family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.  
(In use nearly 60 years).

**MEDICAL TESTIMONY.**  
July 25th, 1877.  
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.  
Sir, Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.  
J. BRINGLOVE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.C.  
Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.  
Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.  
W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the Government stamp.  
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for LIVERWORMS, OR THESIA WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.  
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.  
2up81 1w 30up81



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Low experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous malady or the slighter complaint which are more particularly incident in the life of a man or to those living in the East.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**  
Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the directions it never fails to cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers. These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 538, Oxford Street, London.

BEWARE of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 德字日報 (Wah Yee Yat Po), Chinese from the 1st August, 1877.

CHON AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has the honor to inform the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. TAY YIN KIO, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

The rate for Advertising is considerable moderate.

KONG CHIM.

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF

**NEAT JOBBING TYPES**

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO

EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

**BALL PENCILS,**

assorted colours.

**MENU CARDS,**

in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED

PATTERNS.

For Sale

AGREEMENTS For FOREIGN-GOING

SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING

BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS.

Can be obtained from KERR & WATSON at Shanghai; and Hongkong; LAY, GRAYSON & CO., Hongkong; and at the China Mail Office, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 6, 1878.

## Intimations.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY  
39, 69, 11-216 & 41-  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING INJURY TO THE KNIVES  
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF LINEN, EMERY, GLASS PAPER & C.  
**WELLINGTON EMERY, BLACK LEAD MILLS**  
LONDON

**THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's**  
ILLUSTRATED  
**CATALOGUE**  
THIS CATALOGUE OF STATIONERY AND STATIONERS' SUPPLIES IS DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AMONGST LARGE BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.  
FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE ADVERTISEMENT THIS DAY WEEK.  
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., STATIONERS, 10, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

For the Excellence of our Manufactures we have received the following Awards:—Vienna Exhibition 1873, Diploma of Merit; South African Exhibition, 1877, Gold Medal; Paris Exhibition, 1878, Gold Medal; Sydney Exhibition, 1879, First-class Diploma; Melbourne Exhibition, 1881, First-class Award.  
THE ONLY ONE awarded in any Tripartite Manufacture.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
Widened Works, near Stourport.

**SHEET IRON,**  
Branded "Baldwin-Widened" and "Severn."  
**TIN PLATES,**  
Branded "EP & WB" "Widened" "Unicorn" "Acley Crown" "Stour."

Export Agents—BROOKER, DORR & CO., 4, CORNET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S**  
**EXTRACT OF MEAT**  
FINEST AND CHEAPEST  
MEAT-FLAVOURING  
STOCK, FOR SOUPS,  
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.  
"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.  
Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years.  
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.  
CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.  
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, 43, MARK LANE LONDON, ENGLAND.

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.  
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Leicestershire, and for Grocers and Others throughout the World.

**DINNEFORD'S**  
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**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA**  
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